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L2: Entry 1 of 3665 File: USPT Sep 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6615071 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for detecting vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque

Abstract Text (1):
Methods and devices are disclosed for detecting vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque, or plaque at risk of reducing blood flow in a vessel, by identifying a region of elevated temperature along a living vessel wall. The disclosure that human atherosclerotic plaque with measurable temperature heterogeneity has the morphological characteristics of plaque that is likely to ulcerate provides a new and sensitive technique for detecting and treating these dangerous plaques before myocardial infarction and its consequences occur. The disclosed methods are advantageous over conventional plaque detection techniques because they are capable of differentiating between those plaques that are at great risk of rupture, fissure, or ulceration, and consequent thrombosis and occlusion of the artery, and those that are not presently at risk. Infrared heat-sensing catheters useful for identifying potentially fatal arterial plaques in patients with disease of the coronary or other arteries are also described. In some embodiments a coherent infrared fiber optic bundle is employed to radially and longitudinally explore a luminal wall to identify inflamed, heat-producing, atherosclerotic plaque. Certain other methods and devices are disclosed which are particularly suited for non-invasively identifying and then monitoring the progression or amelioration of an inflamed plaque in a patient, and for monitoring for onset of inflammation in an implanted arteriovenous graft. Also disclosed are thermocouple basket catheters and thermistor basket catheters which are also capable of detecting temperature heterogeneity along a vessel wall.

Brief Summary Text (7):
Despite the declining age-specific mortality of coronary atherosclerosis, many people who feel well and have no known cardiovascular disease continue to die suddenly of a first myocardial infarction or cardiac arrest. An estimated 35% of these patients had neither symptoms nor a diagnosis of coronary artery disease (Casscells et al. Lancet 347:1147-1149 (1996); Falk et al. Circulation 92:657-671 (1995); Davies et al. Lancet 347:1422-1423 (1996); Falk et al. Am J Cardiol 63:114E-120E (1989)). Rupture and/or thrombosis of an atherosclerotic plaque is the immediate cause of most myocardial infarctions and strokes. Myocardial infarction is not predictable by presently available clinical means, which greatly hampers prognosis and treatment of patients suffering from cardiovascular disease (Fuster et al. Circulation 82:1147-1159 (1990); Davies et al. Brit Heart J 53:363-373 (1985); Libby, P. Circulation 91:2844-2850 (1995); Liuzzao et al. N Engl J Med 331:417-424 (1994); Itoh et al. Coronary Artery Disease 6:645-650 (1995); and Ridker et al. N Engl J Med 336:973-979 (1997)).

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L2: Entry 121 of 3665 File: USPT Feb 18, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6521625 B2
TITLE: Pyrazinone thrombin inhibitors

Brief Summary Text (10):
The invention also includes a compound for preventing or treating unstable angina, refractory angina, myocardial infarction, transient ischemic attacks, atrial fibrillation, thrombotic stroke, embolic stroke, deep vein thrombosis, disseminated intravascular coagulation, ocular build up of fibrin, and reocclusion or restenosis of recanalized vessels, in a mammal.

Brief Summary Text (23):
Examples of arterial thrombosis include unstable angina (severe constrictive pain in chest of coronary origin), myocardial infarction (heart muscle cell death resulting from insufficient blood supply), ischemic heart disease (local anemia due to obstruction (such as by arterial narrowing) of blood supply), reocclusion during or after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, occlusion of coronary artery bypass grafts, and occlusive cerebrovascular disease. Also with regard to arterial thrombosis, compounds of the invention are useful for maintaining patency in arteriovenous cannulas.

Detailed Description Text (28):
Assays of human .alpha.-thrombin and human trypsin were performed by the methods substantially as described in Thrombosis Research, Issue No. 70, page 173 (1993) by S. D. Lewis et al. The activities shown by this assay indicate that the compounds of the invention are therapeutically useful for treating various conditions in patients suffering from unstable angina, refractory angina, myocardial infarction, transient ischemic attacks, atrial fibrillation, thrombotic stroke, embolic stroke, deep vein thrombosis, disseminated intravascular coagulation, and reocclusion or restenosis of recanalized vessels.

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L2: Entry 174 of 3665 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6476211 B1
TITLE: Methods and materials relating to CD39-like polypeptides

Detailed Description Text (176):
Polypeptides of the invention having ATPDase, including NDPase, activity are useful for inhibiting platelet function and can therefore be employed in the prophylaxis or treatment of pathological conditions caused by or involving thrombosis or excessive coagulation or excessive platelet aggregation, such as myocardial infarction, cerebral ischemia, angina, and the like. Polypeptides of the invention can also be used in the maintenance of vascular grafts. Platelet function can be measured by any of a number of standard assays, such as, for example, the platelet aggregation assay described in Example 5.

Detailed Description Text (177):
Such pathological conditions include conditions caused by or involving arterial thrombosis, such as coronary artery thrombosis and resulting myocardial infarction, cerebral artery thrombosis or intracardiac thrombosis (due to, e.g., atrial fibrillation) and resulting stroke, and other peripheral arterial thrombosis and occlusion; conditions associated with venous thrombosis, such as deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism; conditions associated with exposure of the patient's blood to a foreign or injured tissue surface, including diseased heart valves, mechanical heart valves, vascular grafts, and other extracorporeal devices such as intravascular cannulas, vascular access shunts in hemodialysis patients, hemodialysis machines and cardiopulmonary bypass machines; and conditions associated with coagulapathies, such as hypercoagulability and disseminated intravascular coagulopathy. Co-administration of other agents suitable for treating the pathological condition, e.g., other anti-coagulation agents, is also contemplated.

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L2: Entry 229 of 3665 File: USPT Aug 13, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6433186 B1
TITLE: Amidino derivatives and their use as thormbin inhibitors

Brief Summary Text (124):
Particular disease states which may be mentioned include the therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment of venous thrombosis (e.g. DVT) and pulmonary embolism, arterial thrombosis (e.g. in myocardial infarction, unstable angina, thrombosis-based stroke and peripheral arterial thrombosis), and systemic embolism usually from the atrium during atrial fibrillation or from the left ventricle after transmural myocardial infarction, or caused by congestive heart failure; prophylaxis of re-occlusion (i.e. thrombosis) after thrombolysis, percutaneous trans-luminal angioplasty (PTA) and coronary bypass operations; the prevention of re-thrombosis after microsurgery and vascular surgery in general.

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L2: Entry 261 of 3665 File: USPT Jun 18, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6407096 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Benzene fused heterocyclic derivatives having thromboxane A2 receptor antagonistic activity and prostaglandin I2 Agonistic activity and application thereof

Brief Summary Text (299):
The compounds of the present invention have the strong TXA.sub.2 receptor antagonistic action and PGI.sub.2 receptor agonistic action, and thus have pharmacological actions such as the platelet aggregation inhibiting action, vascular contraction inhibiting action, bronchial contraction inhibiting action, etc. Therefore, these compounds are effective to treat or prevent diseases such as hypertension, thrombosis, ischemic heart diseases (myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, thrombogenesis after PTCA, etc.), cerebral circulatory disorders (cerebral infarction, transient cerebral ischemic attack, etc.), peripheral circulatory disorders (Buerger's disease, Raynaud's disease, Behcet's disease, thrombotic thrombocytopetic purpura, hepatic disorders, renal disorders, etc.), arteriosclerosis, platelet functional disorder concurrent with diabetes, hyperlipidemia, nephritis, asthma, allergic diseases, etc.

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L2: Entry 306 of 3665 File: USPT Apr 16, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6372763 B1
TITLE: Treatment and prevention of cardiac disorders using selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI)

Brief Summary Text (1):
The present invention relates to a method for the treatment and/or prevention of cardiac disorders associated with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction, using an SSRI such as paroxetine.

Brief Summary Text (5):
It has now been discovered that SSRI's such as paroxetine, fluvoxamine, sertraline and citalopram also have potential therapeutic utility for treating and/or preventing cardiac disorders such as disorders associated with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction.

Brief Summary Text (6):
Accordingly, the present invention provides a method for treating and/or preventing cardiac disorders such as disorders associate with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction in human or non-human animals, which method comprises administering an effective, non-toxic amount of an SSRI or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to human or non-human animals in need thereof.

Brief Summary Text (7):
The present invention also provides the use of and SSRI or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of and/or prevention of cardiac disorders such as discorders associated with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction.

Brief Summary Text (10):
An SSRI medicament, for use in the treatment and/or prevention of cardiac disorders such as disorders associated with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction may be prepared by admixture of an SSRI or salt thereof with an appropriate carrier, which may contain a diluent, binder, filler, disintegrant, flavouring agent, colouring agent, lubricant or preservative in conventional manner.

Brief Summary Text (12):
The suitable dosage range for an SSRI or a salt depends on the severity of the cardiac disorders such as disorders associated with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction and on the condition of the patient. It will also depend, inter alia, upon the relation of potency to absorbability and the frequency and route of administration.

Brief Summary Text (20):
The present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment and/or prevention of cardiac disorders such as disorders associated with the pathogenesis of thrombosis such as myocardial infarction which comprises an effective amount of an SSRI or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such compositions may be prepared in the manner as hereinbefore described.

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L3: Entry 14 of 148 File: USPT Oct 22, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6469056 B1
TITLE: Pharmaceutically active compounds, their preparation and use as ECE-inhibitors

Brief Summary Text (36):
The compounds of the present invention provide a novel therapeutic potential for the treatment of hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, myocardial infarct, chronic heart failure, angina pectoris, acute/chronic kidney failure, renal insufficiency, cerebral vasospasms, cerebral ischemia, subarachnoid hemorrhages, migraine, asthma, atherosclerosis, endotoxic shock, endotoxin-induced organ failure, intravascular coagulation, restenosis after angioplasty, benign prostate hyperplasia, ischemic and intoxication-induced kidney failure or hypertension, cyclosporin-induced kidney failure, metastasis and growth of mesenchymal tumors, cancer, prostate cancer, contrast agent-induced kidney failure, pancreatitis and gastrointestinal ulcers.

CLAIMS:

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the patient has a disease selected from the group consisting of hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, myocardial infarct, chronic heart failure, angina pectoris, acute/chronic kidney failure, renal insufficiency, cerebral vasospasms, cerebral ischemia, subarachnoid hemorrhages, migraine, asthma, atherosclerosis, endotoxic shock, endotoxin-induced organ failure, intravascular coagulation, restenosis after angioplasty, benign prostate hyperplasia, ischemic and intoxication-induced kidney failure or hypertension, cyclosporin-induced kidney failure, metastasis and growth of mesenchymal tumors, cancer, contrast agent-induced kidney failure, pancreatitis and gastrointestinal ulcers.

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L3: Entry 20 of 148 File: USPT Jun 25, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6410320 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Method and compositions for isolation and growth of kidney tubule stem cells, in vitro kidney tubulogenesis and ex vivo construction of renal tubules

Detailed Description Text (47):
Lining epithelia of various organs of the adult mammal, such as the gastrointestinal tract and the skin, are characterized by rapid and continuous cell turnover. The finite lifespan of the terminally differentiated epithelial cell necessitates replacement through proliferation of a subpopulation of cells, usually referred to as stem cells, with a high capacity for replication and an ability to produce differentiated progeny (Garlick et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 97(5):824-829, 1991; Hall et al., Development 106:619-633, 1989; and Potten et al. Development 110:1001-1020, 1990). The adult kidney tubule is another lining epithelium but, in contrast to the intestinal and epidermal epithelia, is a much slower self renewing cell layer with a replacement rate of only one tubule cell per nephron per day (Prescott et al. Clin. Sci. 31:425-435, 1966). Following severe ischemic or toxic injury, however, the adult renal proximal tubule epithelium demonstrates tremendous capacity for rapid self-renewal (4,10,34). This regenerative capacity results in the kidney to recover normal function within days following ischemic or toxic injury of a magnitude severe enough to produce complete organ failure. The ability of the kidney to recover full function after such severe injury is also due to the ability of the regenerating lining proximal tubule epithelium to both differentiate and pattern form into correct morphologic structure in order to function as a transporting epithelium with appropriate spatial and vectorial components.

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L3: Entry 49 of 148 File: USPT Jan 16, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6174887 B1
TITLE: Amide compounds and use of the same

Brief Summary Text (13):
Therefore, a substance capable of suppressing cytokines responsible for inflammations, such as IL-1, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-.alpha., is extremely useful as a new type of medicine for noninfectious or infectious diseases accompanied by neutrophile migration, which are represented by rheumatic diseases (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis); arthritis due to gout; systemic lupus erythematosus; dermatopathy (e.g., psoriasis, pustulosis and atopic dermatitis); respiratory diseases (e.g., bronchial asthma, bronchitis, ARDS and diffused interstitial pneumonia); inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease); acute or chronic hepatitis inclusive of fulminant hepatitis; acute or chronic glomerulonephritis; nephropyelitis; uveitis caused by Behoet disease and vogt-Koyanagi Harada disease; Mediterranean fever (polyserositis); ischemic diseases (e.g., myocardial infarction); and systemic circulatory failure and multi-organ failure caused by sepsis. In particular, such substance is expected to be effective as an anti-inflammatory agent based on new action mechanisms.

Brief Summary Text (293):
The compound of the present invention shows superior effects of suppressing production of inflammatory cytokines in mammals such as human, rabbit, dog and cat, and is useful for the prophylaxis and treatment of noninfectious or infectious diseases accompanied by neutrophile infiltration, which are represented by rheumatic diseases (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis); arthritis due to gout; systemic lupus erythematosus; dermatopathy (e.g., psoriasis, pustulosis and atopic dermatitis); respiratory diseases (e.g., bronchial asthma, bronchitis, ARDS and diffused interstitial pneumonia); inflammatory enteric diseases (e.g., ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease); acute or chronic hepatitis inclusive of fulminant hepatitis; acute or chronic glomerulonephritis; nephropyelitis; uveitis caused by Behcet disease and vogt-Koyanagi Harada disease; Mediterranean fever (polyserositis); ischemic diseases (e.g., myocardial infarction); and systemic circulatory failure and multi-organ failure caused by sepsis.

Detailed Description Text (191):
From the foregoing results, it is evident that the compound of the present invention suppresses production of inflammatory cytokines and is useful for the prophylaxis and therapy of noninfectious or infectious diseases accompanied by neutrophile migration, which are represented by rheumatic diseases (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis); arthritis due to gout; systemic lupus erythematosus; dermatopathy (e.g., psoriasis, pustulosis and atopic dermatitis); respiratory diseases (e.g., bronchial asthma, bronchitis, ARDS and diffused interstitial pneumonia); inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease); acute or chronic hepatitis inclusive of fulminant hepatitis; acute or chronic glomerulonephritis; nephropyelitis; uveitis caused by Behcet disease and vogt-Koyanagi Harada disease; Mediterranean fever (polyserositis); ischemic diseases (e.g., myocardial infarction); and systemic circulatory failure and multi-organ failure caused by sepsis.

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L3: Entry 61 of 148 File: USPT May 9, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6060270 A
TITLE: Methods and compositions for isolation and growth of kidney tubule stem cells, in vitro kidney tubulogenesis and ex vivo construction of renal tubules

Detailed Description Text (46):
Lining epithelia of various organs of the adult mammal, such as the gastrointestinal tract and the skin, are characterized by rapid and continuous cell turnover. The finite lifespan of the terminally differentiated epithelial cell necessitates replacement through proliferation of a subpopulation of cells, usually referred to as stem cells, with a high capacity for replication and an ability to produce differentiated progeny (Garlick et al., J. Invest. Derrmatol. 97 (5):824-829, 1991; Hall et al., Development 106:619-633, 1989; and Potten et al. Development 110:1001-1020, 1990). The adult kidney tubule is another lining epithelium but, in contrast to the intestinal and epidermal epithelia, is a much slower self renewing cell layer with a replacement rate of only one tubule cell per nephron per day (Prescott et al. Clin. Sci. 31:425-435, 1966). Following severe ischemic or toxic injury, however, the adult renal proximal tubule epithelium demonstrates tremendous capacity for rapid self-renewal (4,10,34). This regenerative capacity results in the kidney to recover normal function within days following ischemic or toxic injury of a magnitude severe enough to produce complete organ failure. The ability of the kidney to recover full function after such severe injury is also due to the ability of the regenerating lining proximal tubule epithelium to both differentiate and pattern form into correct morphologic structure in order to function as a transporting epithelium with appropriate spatial and vectorial components.